he must swing round farther to keep up communica- cannot guard against otherwise than by detaching such less the wood is first corded. tions and secure supplies. It does not seem at all im. probable that he should abandon his present line and in advance, liable to be crushed by the concentrated master here to the subject, as we are aware that most adopt a line virtually the same as that attempted by force of Johnston's army. As for taking Atlanta by if not all the wood bought by the department is taken McClellan. A week, or even less will probably de- assault, in presence of the forces of Johnston and in the bulk, without being corded, and from our expetermine this. No fears seem to be entertained in Rich. Policiand in spite of its fortifications,—that seems to be rience in the matter we feel satisfied the government

gia, the trains ran to Altoona, 40 miles North of Atlan' a, and one station South of the Etowah river .-The telegraph says that the movements looking to a se- nity in carrying out an important part of the Yankee cure base of the army have been completed. Perhaps programme, which is to weaken the Confederacy by this statement is correct.

Georgia in a direction from north-east to south-west, crops, and the labor of the South. So are all the Yanand passes within seven miles of Atlanta, which it kee Generals. Such is the spirit of the war they are leaves to the south-east. An opinion has long been entertained that the great battle for the defence of Atlan'a would be made on the banks of this river, to which opinion recent movements appear to have added strength. The people and press of Atlanta seem to have become familiarized with the idea of our army falling back to the vicinity of their city, and of the oc- is no longer a proper name, confined to him, but is currence of a great struggle within their hearing; and | equally applicable and common to any other commander the consequence is, as one of the Aflanta papers says, that but little excitement was manifested when it was announced that our army was in all probability falling some four or five miles distant from the city.

The Chattahocchee, where the railroad crosses it. 131 miles from the Tennessee river. Should Sherman get his bosts seriously involved with Johnston's army in front of Atlanta, while Former, with ten thousand mer , fell upon his rear and communications, his position would, apparently, be critical in the extreme; and at any rate rapid retreat would become an absolute ne. cessity, and a thing not to be effected without great less, if not imminent peril. Such, at least, are the speculations of the Atlanta papers, especially the Appeal which is now before us. It is certain that Fornest is looked for, and great results anticipated from his en. trance upon the scene. Perhaps that is part of the programme which is waited for by General Johnston

Speaking of General Johnston, the army correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser states that a few days since, a soldier cried out to the General-"General, don't fall back any farther, we are getting mighty tired." "I am not retreating," said the General, "the enemy is on our flank and rear, and we must face the foe." "Bully for you," cried the soldier, and the ranks gave their pet General three cheers.

Daily Journal, 27th.

The Situation. The Richmond papers of Thursday seem to agree in the opinion that a great battle between LEE and GRANT field at almost ony moment.

Anna, prepared for the desperate struggle which is would seem to cast any doubt upon this, except that GRANT is said to be destroying a portion of the track of the Fredericksburg Road in his rear, and moving his army more round to our right. This would seem the private trader remained in port. to indicate an intention to change his base to the Peninsula. Grant's vanity and pride are alike engaged in opposition to any change in his programm?, so far as to take up the line of his decapitated predecessor and rival, G. B. McCLELLAN. This circumstance leads us to think that he may still longer persist in his efforts to reach Richmond by the Fredericksburg route, and thus verify the predictions of those who look for a tremend ous battle on the line of the South Anna River .-All seem to await the issue of that battle with arxiety, certainly, but without fear for the result. The Dis patch reasons to show that, from various causes the great numerical superiority possessed by the Yankees at the opening of the campaign no longer exists. That the enemy can have received few veteran reinforcements to fil lup his depleted rarks, while it hints that LEE has received accessions, which, be they great or small, are good treeps, worthy to stand side by with any that ever drew a ramrod.

All seems to have been quiet when our last mails I fo Petersburg. Butter was bemmed in on the small neck of land between the James and Appomation, in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundreds. Some firing there was between our pickets and the Yankees-some firing between the gunboats and our works at Port Clinton, on by telegraph.

which we have found ourselves "perplexed in the list and Pharisee. extreme." It is so hard to know what to make of anythat is certain is, that BANKS has made a monstrous failure, but has not been captured, and that, upon the whole, things appear to be working well for us :- How well we cannot even pretend to guess.

ston and Shurman have beer, and may now be in col. ness out of the wizened careass and dried up soul of the lision, is in Paulding county,-Paulding county is on the Alabama line, that is to say, it is one of the Western tier of counties. The battle-field is between Dallas and Marietta, and is, therefore, probably about 20 miles Atlanta, on the Wergern and Atlantic Road. The Railroad. Marietta is a handsome town, capital of Cobb county, and has fifteen hundred to two thousand inhabitar ts .- Daily Journal, this morning.

N. C. Legislature.

It is probable that both houses will agree to adjourn early next week. The price of board in Raleigh (only \$30 per diem) or something like it no doubt exercises considerable influence in shortening the "Conservative" efforts of the party majority who unfortunately have got control of our councils at this time.

As between either wing-either "sect," perhaps we ought to say, we confess we find little to choose, and find less cause for enthusiasm daily. However, we are not committed or pledged to any great amount of en. thusiasm. We do not choose VANCE, but we think him better than HCLDEN. That don't say much, how-

WE have reason to believe that General Lee's army in Virginia is in no danger of suffering for want of sup plies, and that any calculation of the enemy based up count, is docmed to disappointment.

Sherman, the Raider.

all he can do, but he will do that effectually. Atlanta is 138 miles from Chattanooga, the base of ing wood, and as a general rule we are satisfied we have By slow degrees the war in Virginia and Georgia Sherman's operations. Should be even get to the never received full measure. seems to narrow down to the two points of Richmond front of Atlanta, he must either take it rapid'y by asand Atlanta. We know that General Lee now tele sault, or retreat more rapidly than he did from Merithe attention of all wood buyers, as well as sellers, to graphs from Taylorsville, 20 miles north of Richmond, dian, Mississippi. He can't sit down to besiege a for the propriety of making a change in the mode of buy and that his army holds Hanover Junetion, protecting tified town, leaving 138 miles of open country in his ing and selling, so far as the measurement is concerned. the Virginia Central Railroad. Grant is supposed to rear to be traversed by our cavalry, breaking up his The inspectors, or at least one of them, assure us that have swung round to the East, and in all probability communications and stopping his supplies, and this he it is impossible to come to a correct measurement un

a force to protect his rear as will leave his main body At the date of the last accounts from Northern Geor- to make a retreat much more rapid than his advance pursuing this mode of buying and receiving. but unless he is severely punished for his temerity, he will at least have succeeded with comparative impuravaging its country, destroying its property and ruinwaging, and such is the tone of the general instructions under which they all act. There is little difference be tween the best and the worst of them. The people in Norfolk find all the Yankee commanders to be Bur-LER'S. Butlerism is the system, and the original beast has not retained any monopoly, so that that sobrique of an invading force.

Gov. Vance and the Blockade.

It will be remembered that Governor VANCE opens back to the south bank of the Chattahoochee-only his last Message to the Legislature of North Carolina with a complaint that the port of Wilmington is more effectually blockaded from within than without, and that vexations rules are enforced so as to compel the States to submit to the same terms as are imposed on private parties; and clearances are refused, and the guns of the fortifications brought to bear upon our referred to the committee and recommend their passage. own vessels to compel a compliance.

Now, we desire to raise no issue with Governor VANCE upon this point, and have accordingly declined to publish at least one very ably written communication upon the subject, lest it should tend to open up a controversy that we think it desirable to avoid. It is due to truth, however, to say that there is a view of the subject which has not been presented by Governor VANCE, but which in our opinion, at least, completely alters the bearing of the case.

Since the imposition of the restrictions alluded to by the Governor, North Carolina has actually had no ves sels coming properly under the classification indicated by the phrase "our own vessels." She had been, we suppose, sole owner of the steamship "Advance." but had parted with a portion of her interest to private parties, and whatever interest she now holds or has held at any time subsequent to the imposition of the restrictions referred to, has been and is complicated with that of private blockade runners, and, perhaps for the purpose of dividing the risk, has been scattered about in sundry bottoms. These vessels can only be is imminent, and that we may look for news from the regarded as joint stock enterprises, not as State vessels. It might be convenient for private parties to en-The two armies confronted each other on the North joy peculiar immunities by reason of this business connection with the State, but it could hardly be expected considered certain to ensue. There is nothing that they would be relieved from the restrictions to which others were forced to submit; nor can we readily understand how the State's part in any vessel could go | the power on the part of Congress to convert the Contedeto sea and pursue its voyage, while that belonging to

Grant's Line and Base. The Richmond Enquirer thinks that General GRANT will not go to the Peninsula as long as a shadow o chance holds out hope from the Fredericksburg route. The victory which McClelland would win over his enemies, should the Lt. General be forced to fall back upon the fatal line of the little Napoleon, would be as damaging to Lincoln as the defeat of Grant by LEE. Therefore it is probable that GRANT will make one more desperate attempt on the line of the Pamunkey before trying the Peninsular route, and falling back on mit the following report : West Point as a base. In the meantime, the 7th of June and the Black Republican Convention at Baltimore approaches. Something must be done. GRANT must keep up appearances. Grant at present is about as near to a tase on the lower Rappahannock as he is to West Point on the York River, but he could much more easily reach West Point without going away from Richmond, and may be compelled to adopt that as his base. The base at Tappahannock and Port Royal is only a temporary arrangement which can hardly be

Sympathy.

It is painful to us-it is humiliating to our foes-it the Appointtox, but nothing more. Nothing to distis heart-rending to the whole American continent, with pel the quiet of Petersburg or furnish an item for the all its woods and water-falls, its cotton and its tobacco, telegraph. The same fieling prevails in Petersburg its pumpkins and its onions, its white men and its nigthat seems to exist at Richmond -the consciousness of gers, to know that Earl Russell has no sympathy a coming storm—the sense that the present calm is with either Republic on account of their treatment of ominous of the impending hurricane. We may hear the negro. Has not that high and mighty person said so, and shan't he be believed? For our part we be. If any one can make anything definite out of the de- lieve him implicitly. We never looked for blood from spatches from the Southwest, we are free to confess a turnip, nor supposed that genuine sympathy could be that le will be able to do something in attempting squeezed out of that dried up and superantuated formal

One of Smorlett's characters is represented as being thing that comes i cm the other side of the Mississippi, a monomaniac on the subject of tinder-water. The ob- as engrafted upon our Bill of Hights and Constitution from that really we think it labor in vain to attempt it. All ject of his life was to distil a certain amount of water from a substance from which all water has been expelled by combustion. He went around burning rags to make tinder. We think he was as apt to meet with success as any one would be who would attempt by any Dailar, not from which place the armies of John | process to extract one drop of the milk of human kind-

British foreign Secretary. Bat in truth, policy in public matters will always outweigh sympathy, and British policy can hardly fail to rejoice over the injuries that war, such as that now Northwest of Atlanta. Marietta is 20 miles North of going on upon this continent, inflicts upon a rising and dreaded rival. British policy takes little account battle-field is Wert, of Marietta and of the line of the of sufferings which must enure to its benefit, and if Earl Russell is personally colder and more disagreeably unsympathising than other British statesmen, we much doubt whether, practically, any government of that country would pursue a different course. Where sympathy would run counter to actual or supposed interest we need look for no positive manifestation, although we may now and then meet with wordy and plausible expressions in words, which are only words.

Upon the whole, we suppose Earl Russell will do as well, and as much, as any other man-that is he will do nothing that might really tend to bring the strug gle to a satisfactory close. As for his sympathy, that is a matter of no manner of importance and can easily be dispensed with.

WE see that the blockade running steamer Minnie, of three hundred tons, taken off Wilmington by the gunboot Connecticut, has arrived at Boston.

THE Richmond papers agree in anticipating a brief suspension of active operations between the grand armies north of that city. According to their views on the hope of compelling him to fall back on that acment, need be looked for during the present week.

Wood has for a long time been an important item SHERMAN is a great raider. He has hardly shown in this market, and sellers have in many instances re himself to be anything more. But what a terrible raid fused to dispose of their flat loads, unless they could he is making in Northern Georgia!' It is true that is bave them measured on board before being removed .-We have had some experience in this manner of buy-

We mention this matter for the purpose of calling

We also desire to call the attention of the Quarterout of the question. He may, and we think will, have must be the loser of thousands of dollars in a year by

Habeas Corpus,

The Joint Select Committee to which the subject o the suspension of the writ of habers corpus was referred by the Legislature of North Carolina has made a Ma. jority and Minority report. The matter was to have The Chattahoochee river runs through Upper ing its agriculture. Sherman is warring against the been debated on Wednesday, and a spirited depate was looked for, as the repeal of the measure is made by the Conservatives " of both sects a pet measure.

> As this is a matter of considerable interest now, and may become of more interest hereafter, we give both fold dargers and perils attending a temporary suspension

UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE SUSPENSION OF

The Joint Select Committee to whom were referred so corpus, and certain resolutions introduced in the House of | States. Commons upon the saxe subject, have had the same under consideration. The undersigned, a majority of the committee, emertain the opinion that the act is ruconstitutional, usnecessary, and dangerous to liberty, and believe it to be the duty of the General Assembly to protest against it, and to urge its repeal. They think also, that it is eminently proper to consider in this connection the leading features of the "act o organ ze forces to serve during the war." The former act leaves the personal liberty of the citizen without guarantee or protection, while the latter asserts a general power in Congress which affects the freedom and sovereignty of the collective body of the people. and the very existence of the State government. The undersigned, therefore, a.k leave to report thereecompanying resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions

> J. WARREN, Chairman. LUGENE GRISSOM, E. F. WATSON.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING CERTAIN ACTS OF THE LATE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE

ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the administration of the Confederate government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause, in they view with deep concern and alarm the repeated and manifest infractions of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and this General Assembly doth. in their name, protest against such infractions as of per-

nicious example and fatal tendency. Resolved, That the act of the late Congress, entitled "An Act to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases." violates the fundamenatal maxim of republican government which requires a separation of the departments of power, ciethes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer

phatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution. Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on solely to secure and ne petuate them, and doth declare that no "conditions of public danger," present or prospective, probable or possible, can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That the Act of the same Corgress, entitled An Act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial. and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control, reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress and the Executive, is destructive of State sovereignty, and imports an assertion of rate government into a consolidated military despotism. Resolved. That this General Assembly doth therefore re. quest our Sepators and Representatives in Congress to use

their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights, and preserve the integrity of the States Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

MINOBITY REPORT UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE

ernor's Message touching the repeal of the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, not concurring in the views embodied in the resolution submit-

In this, the very crisis of our destiny, when our fate as a free people hangs trembling in the balance, when every energy, every resource, and entire unanimity among our people is indispensably requisite to burl back the present rigantic, and, as we trust, final assault of the enemy, he deems that the paramount duty of this Legislature, with a the army, and to care for the wants of the families of our soldiers; and that the introduction of other subjects of legislation at this time, tending to question the patrioti m and ability of our Confederate rulers and legislators, leading to debates of a party and political character, and enuring to distractions and divisions of sentiment among our people, is unwise, ill-timed, impolitic, and fraught with danger to our cause. Nor does he accept as true, facts stated in the resolutions. He denies the repeated and manifest infractions of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and has yet to be pointed to a single ty of these measures; and that by every supreme jud cial question has been tested, these laws have been declared to be constitutional. Neither does he admit, as stated in the second resolution, that the act to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus 'ciothès the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judicary itself, and set at naught the

writ when in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may, in its opinion, require it, is indisputable. If it be warrants supported by oath or effirmation, and is in dero gation of some of the other safeguards of personal l berry the English Magna Charta and Bill of Rights, the answer and the sublime speciacle he presented when battling alone to apply to a nation at peace with foreign powers, and in excite our admiration rather than provoke criticism. But the enjoyment of domestic tranquility; and the very grant in the same instrument, the Constitution, of the power of | without opposition, sudden and vigorous as his assault was. Congress to suspend the privilege of the great writ, carries with it necessarily, and to make such suspension effect tual, the suspension for the time being of these personal heavy force upon a single exposed point, some distance in privileges. In times of imminent deadly perilto the nation, when its very existence is jeoparded, these ordinary personal privileges must be sacrificed, and are made subservient and supordinate to the safety and existence of the nation and government. The Executive must be authorized to act promptly: and the imperative necessities of the case, the good of the whole demand that the ordinary formailties of the Law, with its inevitable delay should, for the crisis, be dispensed with. The suspension of the privilege | ceseful, with the preparation he had made. of the writ is an extraordinary measure-extra indicial in its character, and to be resorted to only in cases of dire emergency. Its exercise is incompatible with the personal privileges vonchsafed to the individual in other sections of considered the base of the triangle covering the hill Even the Constitution, and when the emergency arises these per-

sonal privileges must be suspended. It is indisputable that in England, from whence mainly we derive our ideas of personal liberty, as embodied in her Bill of Rights and Magna Charta, during the many and different periods in which the privilege of the writ has been suspended, in the large majority of cases, where arrests were made, they were made by military authority, or by warrants issuing from the Home Secretary or other departments of State by order of the Executive branch of the government, and not by virtue of judicial warrants supported by cath or affirmation. The undersigned further construes the 3d section of the act referred to by which the President "shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons arrested," as a provision for their benefit, and to ensure them more speedy discharge if im-

The undersigned submits that if the third resolution means anything, it means that in no event, nor under any nessible circumstances, can the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be necessary or justifiable. This impugns the wisdom of the very framers of our constitution, for if such be the case, whence the propriety or by conferring upon Congress the power in certain cases to

The undersigned understanding that only such portions of the Governor's message as referred to the act suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, was referred pose he engaged Anderson on our left, and Early, who had to the committee of which he constituted a part, does not feel at liberty to consider and report upon the subject mat- assaults against the former, but was repulsed each time ter of the 4th Resolution, especially as another committee | with frightful loss by Field's Division, formerly Hood's. has been appointed to whom that subject was specially re- Early, at the head of Hill's corps, hurled him back, as a

ganize forces to serve during the war" "embraces every tate officer in all the departments Executive, Legislative | nal line, that Grant expended his greatest efforts and made and Judicial," for Congress expressly exempts from its bis most desperate assaults. Having gained a foothold in provisions these very officials, besides all others whom the the angle or centre of Ewell's position, he brought up line Governor of any State may certify to be necessary in the after line and hurled it with tremendous violence, at one administration of the State government. While the con- time against Rhodes, at another against Gordon, and then stitutionality of the conscription acts has been affirmed by against both. Wilcox was brought up and placed on Gr. the Supreme Courts of almost every State in the Confederacy, it has been denied by no single one, and he is of visions, and Jenki s' brigade, of Fields', Aderson's corps, opinion that at this time, while our enemies are seeking to | were sent to the assistance of Rhodes. Additional batte subjugate and ruin us by sheer force of numbers, that the ries were sent in the same direction. Heth went to the organization of a reserve force composed of those between 17 and 18, and 45 and 50 years of age, was eminently neessary, wise and expedient.

He therefore respectfully submits that, in any event, the constitutionality of the act to suspend the priv lege of the writ of habeas corpus is a question purely for the courts. We sit here as Legislators, not as Judges. Let our Supreme Court decide; it is its province, not ours; and any formal judgment of this Legislature upon that point is an assump. tion of power upon its part, is a departure from the exerthe resolutions, "violates the fundamental maxim of republican government, which requires a separation of the deartments of power." Nor does he deem it incumbent upon this body, especially at a time like the present, to valiantly did they respond; but as often as they returned express by leg slative action any opinion as to the propriety or expediency of the passage of this act. It was passed by our representatives in Corgress, who were the sole judges of its necessity, and it was passed by them, as they stated, upon information laid before them of conditions of public danger which rendered their action eminently necessary and proper. If its operation were confined to our own State only, we might be justified in the expression of an opinion tas to its expediency. But its operation is coextensive with the limits of the Confederacy. How are we to know what conditions of danger existed in Louisiana, Tennesiee, or elsewhere? Do we even know the condition of danger in our own State, upon which Congress may have been thoroughly and accurately informed? How then can we, in ignorance of the facts and causes upon which this legislation was based, declare it to have been inexpe-

dient and improper ? Finally, the undersigned, though favoring the doctrine of a strict construction of the constitution, and zealous in | Federal army, and thus afford relief to our centre and lett | his devotion to the rights and sovereignty of the States, is numble, under present circumstances, to foresee the maniof the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, so graphically portrayed in the resolutions referred to. He has et- | ing out, probably to take us in flank. An engage-MAJORITY REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ties confidence in the ability. wisdom, moderation and patriotism of our Executive, the President of the Confederate States, and does not believe that the power conferred upon him by the act in question will be wielded by much of the Givernor's message as reates to the act of him to individual oppression or otherwise than for the inlongress suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas ternal peace, safety and honor of these Confederate

> He therefore respectfully recommends the adoption of the following resolution All of which is respectfully submitted.

RESOLUTION ACCOMPANYING THE WINDRITY REZ PORT FROM THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTER ON FAREAS CORPUS.

Resolved, Test in the present critical juncture of our affairs, it is mexpedient for the Legislature of North Caro-I na to express any opinion upon the recent legislation of ongress touching the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

On Wednesday the question came up upon the resolution reported by Mr. HALL, by way of amendment to or substitute for the resolutions reported by the majori ty of the committee on the habeas corpus question.

The Senate was addressed by Mr. HALL in lavour of the minority resolution and by Mr. WARREN, of Beau-Resolved, That while the people of North Carolina have fort, against it. Mr. Brown also spoke in opposition to the minority report.

> YEAS-Messrs. Aycock, Catroway, Copeland, Dickson Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harriss of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford Powell, Simoson, Smith, of Anson, and Young -17. NAYS-Messis. Adams, of Davidson, Adams, of Guilford. Arendeil, Bagley, Berry, Bount, Boyden, Brown, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Weal, Pattor, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smi h, of Stanly, Taylor, of Chatham, Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Wooley, and Wright-28.

In the sternoon session the question arose on adopting the report of the majority. The whole matter was postponed until next day, (Thursday,) when, no doubt

the thing was "put through." In the House the majority report was adopted by

The Battle of the 12th.

vote of 65 to 25.

So much interest has been expressed in reference to the details of the great battle of Thursday, the 12th instant, in front of Spottsylvania Court House, (called by the Richmond correspondent of the London Times the battle of the Ny, from the name of a small stream near which it was fought,) that we have concluded, even at this late day to give the account furnished to the Richmond Dispatch by P. W. A., the well-known | Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 newspaper correspondent. It is on the whole the most satisfactory, for its length, of any account we have

The battle was fought on the North side of Spot sylvania Court House, on the undulating ground, diversified by fields, pine thickets, and patches of woods. Our line is crescent shaped, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that it is nearly in the form of a horse-shoe, and ex-Northwestern side, so as to cover all the approaches from those quarters. Slight entrenchments had been thrown up along our entire front, extending from near the Shad Grove (or Catharpen road continued) on the West, around to and beyond the Fredericksburg road on the Northean side of the village. At one point on the right is an eminence a few hundred yards in advance of the general direction of our line, and in order to prevent the enemy ments. The result shows that this was an unfortunate North side sweet s a ravine which presents a c nvex line to the hill, the two approaching each other like circles that touch but do not cut each other. The enemy availed himself of this ravine in his assault upon the angle, which their command received orders jesterday to march to the was the weakest point in our lines, being considerably in advarce of the general line, and beyond the reach of support from the forces operating on the right and left. The assaulting force had been assembled in the ravine at the foot of the hill, was very strong, and advanced, one re-

port says, in column of regiments. It had rained the eveming before, and considerable fog prevailed, under cove of which the attack was made. One or two guns were go into position and fired, but the horses attached to the other whose commander was killed in the Wilderness, the Stone wall an lother brigades belonging to the division becoming joyolved, soon followed, and the last that was seen of Gen. Johnson he was standing a most alone with a musket in his hand, contesting the ground single-handed with the multitudinous foe. The brigades composing this division of this State, Stewart's brigade of Virginians and North Carolinians, and Stafford's brigade of Louisianians. Jones and Stafford fell at the Wilderness: Walker was wounded yesterday; Stewart, and Johnson, the commander of the division, were taken prisoners, and the Colonel commanding Jones' brigade is reported killed, with many other ofice s. The guns left on the field, but which neither party as been able to move on account of the fire of the otherome 18 or 20-are said to belong to Crenshaw's and Page's battalions. 1,000 or 1,200 prisoners were lost at the same time.

tain his ground. He is one of the best officers in the army, it should not be imagined that the enemy gained the hill wathout opposition, sudden and vigorous as his assault was.
He was received with volley after volley, and the ground Etowah River and Bridge. Firing sas heard early this leon guns, with carriages, limbers, cut sors, barres. was covered with his slain; but he had massed such a advance of the general line, and incapable of being instantaneously supported, that it was lound impossible to repulse him. It is but just to add, too, that the enemy's charge was as spirited as it was successful, and reflects no little credit apon his troops. He was aware of the weakness of the point from its comparative isolation, having effeeted a temporary lodgment in the angle two days before, | truce boat. and it would have been a wonder if he had not been and

The Confederates suffered severely, as they retreated across the intervening apace to our second line, or rather to the line which extends the angle, and which may be this line is somewhat in advance of the direction of the general line. But the broken division did not stop here ; they continued their retreat far to the rear Fortunately. the gallant Gordon, commanding Early's Division, was in reserve, and swept to the rescue in a manner that excited the admiration of every beholder, including General Lee. The enemy swarmed over the hill and rushed against the lines to the right and left, but Rhodes and Gordon and Wil-

cox were there to meet them. The battle was soon fully joined, and for nine hours roared and hissed and dashed over the bloody angle and along the bristling entrenchments like an angry sea beating and chafing against a rock bound coast. The artillery fire was the most sustained and continuous I have ever heard for so long a time, averaging thirty shots to the augry storm cloud swept over the field, and thus to the transported from the battlefield to Washington. taied from all parts of the field, just as when a cloud sur pressed by military authority. necessity of making an express provision for its suspension, charged with electricity forms in the heavens, all the lesser clouds and racks drift to it, and are swallowed up in the swelling angry mass.

Grant strove hard to hold us to other parts of the field, and prevent this concentration of force, and for that purbeen sent to the extreme right. He made three separate ferred. But in order that his position may not be misun- mad bull would an incautious mastiff caught upon his horns, derstood, he takes occasion to deny that the act tto or | se often as he advanced upon him.

don's left, and Wofford and Humphreys, of Kershaw's di right, and all of Anderson's old division but Wright fellowed him. And thus the whirling, remorseless maelstron drew everything into its angry vortex. The enemy exhibited a courage and resolution worthy of a better cause; Grant seemed to have breathed into his troops somewhat of his own spirit and indomitable energy. But if the Federals fought well the Confederates fought better. From early dawn until far in the afternoon, with steady hands and unblanched cheeks, they faced the leaden hail that was rained upon them without intermission. At some points, the two armies fought on opposite sides of the entrenchments the distance between them not being more than the length of their muskets. Again and again would Grant marshal his men for the onset, and right to the assault so often were they repulsed, as if they had rushed against a wall of iron. At no point of the line, and at no time during the long and terrib'e and exhausting con-

flict, did the heroic children of the South falter or waver

for one moment. Each man knew that he was fighting the

battle for the possession of Richmond-the battle, indeed

for the independence of the Confederate States-and the

thought of vielding to the foa never once entered his mind.

During one of the assaults, Gordon inflicted very heavy

loss upon the enemy by moving around and striking the

assaulting column in flank. The enemy was thrown into

great confusion, and retired rapidly to the rear, leaving many dead and wounded on the ground. The most important movement against the enemy's flank bowever, was executed by Mahone's and Lane's brigades on the extreme right, under the direction of Gen Farly .-The expedition was intended to operate, not against the flank of the assenting column, but against the flank of the Dick Taylor is crossing the Atchafalaya river, twelve miles wing, both of which were hard pressed. The two brigades were placed under command of Mahone who passed around to the Fredericksburg read, and was about to engage the enemy, when he met the latter comment easned immediately, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy, who retired back to the main army, where consid erable commotion was produced by the fresh danger with which it was threatened. A division operating against our left, sni-posed to belong to Bureside's corps, was withdrawn and double-quicked across the field to check Mabone. Just before it reached the scene o action, it came within full view of Pogue's and Perram's guns, and not more than 1,200 yards distant. Twelve pieces were brought to bear upon it in less time than it requires to describe this brilliant episcde in the battle. The enery atood raiding party of Col. Ripley's Yankee Cavally, their ground for a mument, thou staggered back, and finially broke in the wildest disorder. What with Mabone's Road from Ehepardaville and were roughed are in front and ranks, their loss was severe. This move. ment afforded instantaneous relief to our left, and from Artillery and some Cavalry under Cot Beard of bis time the arsanits of the enemy grew more and more regiment of Infant y, that Jackson commanding. The feeble slong the whole line, and finally they consider where driven back in confusion. All is quiet new. feeble along the whole time, and finally they ceraid alto-

FIRE IN PETERSBURG .- We regret to learn from the Petersburg papers that a pretty extensive fire broke out there on Tuesday morning, resulting in the destruction of Lynch, Atken & Co.' Spuff Factory, Mr. Bag By's Carpenter Shop, Messrs. Lynen & Co.'s Mills, it is true, but still a quentity of specie by me of and Messrs. Cognill & Co.'s extensive mills. The loss steamers recently cuptured by the enemy, on he must have been heavy.

An officer writing from LEE's army to the Richmond Sentinel, speaking of the recent battles in Virginia, be left in the country, the effect of which would use nor The year and mays being called, the result was as fol- says that the principal development which they have by he to depress the price of gold in our markets, as a made, so far as GRANT's tactics are [concerned is his utter disregard of the lives of his men. He masses LIST OF CASUALTIES IN POITS' (FORMERLY and attacks on small fronts, and in consequence nearly every ball finds its man. General LEE seems to have perfectly understood his nature from the first, and determined to let him charge.

> WE regret to notice the death of Captain S. L. HAMMOND, of the Eutaw regiment, (25th S. C.) who fell in one of the battles on the southside of Richmond Captain HAMMOND was in our office a few weeks since when his regiment passed through here, and contributed to our paper some very musical verses under the nom de plume ct "Willie Wildwood." He was full of life and eager for the fray.

THE Mississippi, is said to mean the Father of Waters. The trans-Mississippi has got to be regard ed as the Father of Lies.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

ASHLAND, VA., May 27th, 1864. The advices from the front are that the enemy have reover the North Anna, on the Telegraph road, but were some between ten and twelve o'c'ock last night, but it amounted to nothing.

LEE'S ARMY-MOVING. ASHLAND, May 27th, 1864. heavy force of the enemy had appeared at Hanover C. H .. and were pressing our cavalry back at that point. Two prisoners just brought in, belonging to the sixth corps, say

White House. GRANT ADVANCING. RICHM ND, VA., May 27th, 1864.

Official information has been received of the advance of Grant's left, crossing the Pamunky at Hanover town this I. P. Girardey, the former popular commander of the morning, and moving in this direction.

FROM GEN. JOHNETON'S ARMY-FIGHTING GO-

ATEANTA, May 27th, 1864. sions, Stevenson's and Bindman's only, were engaged .--

and were handsomely repulsed. A private note from Gen. Johnston's leadquarters, re celved on yesterday, says that the affair on Wednesday afternoon was handeome. We are having a renewal this morning. During the day the firing was contined, and of Col. Rains, within the past two months, viz: vidently receding from us, and few guns were heard this morning, apparently at a still greater distance. Gen. (umaing is severely wounded in the breast and arm, and Gen. Reynolds slightly. Our army was moving up to the field yesterday morang (26 h) in fine condition.

LATER FROM GEN JOHNSTON'S ARMY. ATLANTA, GA., May 27th, 1864.

Press letters from the reporter on the field say that the operations of yesterday were confined to skirmishing and lery. the enemy feeling for our position. Our right rests on the Road from Ack worth to Dallas, three miles North-ast from Newhope Church, and extends from the latter point nearly West. The movements of the enemy continue to extend morning, but it died away this evening

ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT. I ICEMOND. Va., Way 27th, 1864. The flag of truco steamer New York arrived at Atkens' landing last night, bring mg six officers and the daughter

of Gen. Lee. Dispatches to Commissioner Gold state-that several transports with troops came up behind the flag of CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. BICHMOND, VA. May 27th, 1864.

The Senete unanimons'y concurred in the joint re-o-ud from the House declaring that in no evect will this Goverument consent to the division or dismemberment of the State of Virginia, but well maintain her jurisdiction and and Gun Carriage Department in this place. soverigaty over the utmost limits of her ascient boundaries, at any and every cost.

In the House numerous bills and resolutions were introthe expediency of declaring that the public voltare de- these, over eighty-five, weighing in the eggregate of the mands the removal of the Secretary of the Treasury and than fifty tons, I ave been cast at the Government Fund was considered and postponed until to-morrow. The tax dry in this city, mainly within the past year. bill was further discussed.

YANKER NEWS. BICHMOND, VA., May 27th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 24th inst. has been received. minute or 1,800 to the hour, for six hours. The rattle of Stanton's dispatch to Gen. Dix, dated the 231 says: Many properly detained, than they could otherwise obtain in due musketry was not less furious and incessant. At ten thousand veteran troops have been sent to Grant. Upo'clock, when the din and uproar were at the highest, an | wards of twenty thousand sick and wounded have been thunders of bat le was added "the dread artillery of the 8,000 prisoners have arrived at the prison depots. The of artillery barness, infantry, accountements, & ... skies." It was now manifest that Grant's real assault, as army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, Gen. Lee had be leved, would be launched against our and better equipped than when the campaign opened. The right wing, and to that point the opposing forces gravi-A resolution censuring the suppression of the press was

introduced in the House of Representatives; objection being made, a motion to suspend the rules was rejected by ful one, is not so severe as to necessitate the ampula wenty-five majority. The House adouted a resolution to adjourn on the 6th of June. Mr. Davis of Maryland, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, asking the President to communicate if any explanation had been arm several inches below the elbow. This is the third given to France, bearing on the resolution in reference to Mexico, which unanimously passed the House on the 4th of teur that satisfactory explanations had been received by miracle to every one who has seen the coat that he the Freuch government.

Admiral Porter's official dispatches say that the ve-se's caught above the falls at Alexandria have been relieved by means of the dam, which enabled the vessels to pass the

Gold in New York was quoted at 162. YANKEE NEWS VIA WEST.

MCBILE. ALA., 22 ny 27th, 1864 (Special dispatch to the Register) SENATOBIA, May 27th. The New York Herald's Wash ington correspondent says that Butler's carp grito Man day night, cannot be considered a defeat. The rebei for tifications on the Southside of the River are immense works but not impregnable. Butler's loss was twenty-five han

Sam Medeary had been arrested and brought to Circle The New York Times' special from the 5th army corps says that Grant's loss has been 1 240 killed, 11.570 wound ed, and 1,120 missing. The stragglers of the whole stray is estimated at 30 000. On the 18th the losses were 10 to 12,000.

The Chicago Times' correspondent of the 11th sats this loss in front of Ress ca was 600 killed, 3 000 wounded, and 400 missing. Hooker was slightly wounded Kuparrie painfully, Manson seriously, and Wilcox m rially, The Kentucky provost marshale are to earol the negroes, and take them as substitutes.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST-BANKS' ARMY ESCAPED -DICK TAYLOR AFTER THE YANKEES, &c., &. CLINTON, La., May 24th, 1864

via Summitt, May 26th, 1864 Banks has escaped from Alexandria by way of simm port A. J. Smith's corps has gone up to Natchez and Violes up. The balance are in full retreat towards New Orleans, below now at Makeuzie, on the West bank of the river.

Major General L. Capby has arrived and assumedance mand. Banks has gone to New Orleans. It is reported, and believed to be reliable, that Lt. Gas.

below where Banks crossed. Banks' troops are reported, on good authority, to 1 very much demoralized Within the last six days the batteries belonging . Scott's command have fired into five Yankee to crippling three seriously, knocking out the stram proone and driving of the Gunboat that came to her relef-

The loss of life is not known. Three stopped at Cat lead The forces in this district are rapidly increasing and out Scott is ready for any advance the enemy may make.

to the State Journal, dated Kinston, to-lay, 2818 that hurrday last towards the Wilmington and V Mills Onelow County, by one section of Starr's h

officials manage the affairs and interests of our count the best advantage, we are sometimes sorrly plexed to reconcile some of their transactions common prudence-we presume it is no secret the Government shipped a quantity of specio, n t passage out to Nassau, by which of course the s cie was lost. The pozzie with us is why the to y rooms don't kuy sterling Exchange (which can be got at an par with the specie) and thereby avoid rick of her or one hand, while on the other, that much much much coin was pased with our paper currency.

Killed-Captain J R Potts and Private J H Eason Wounded-Sergeant M. Tindale, slight y; (b. p. Jo.

Smith, severely; Privates J & Burgess, par fully; I ton, severely; H Beckwith severely; H Hall, securely D Hubbard, slightly; E Goulding, seriously; W T Pares seriously; Mark Partin. seriously; F M Whiteher, sight THE BATTLES NEAR SHIRLY. PORT. We give below an efficial dispatch from Gon. Kirk Smish, notifying the Government of the victoria of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, on the 8 h and 9 h April last. The news of these victories has long to-

known here, but it is gratifying to have an officel statement of their extent and importance. HEAD ORS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEP'T., Shreveport, La., April 12, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't and Inps'r General. Sir-I have boror to report that the 12th army corps of Gen Banks' command was signally delease three miles below Mansfield, La, on the af eruson of the 8th. The 18th army corps coming to its support was repulsed with loss and in disorder.

Reinforced by paris of the 16th and 17th corps, the enemy in force made a stand at Pleasant Hill, a strong position, twenty miles below Mansfield. Our trop attacked with impetuosity on the afternoon of the 9 h Night closed on a most sunguinary struggle, in which

From the best information we can obtain. Gen Buke command numbered at least 35 000, of which 28,000 were engaged at Pleasant Hill on the 9 h.

Our cavalry pursued to Nachiteches. Gen. Taylor commanded on the field. We captured 21 pieces of artillery, over 3,000 pm oners, and over 200 wagons. Our loss is severe-over 2,000 killed and wound d-

Gen. Mouton, Cols. Beard, Noble, Armant, Taylor and Buchel among the casualties. Providence has given us a signal and glorious via

E. KIRBY SMITH, General Comma d.g.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 21th inst. Interesting Facts Augusta Government Works. We are kindly turnished by Col. Rains with some facts in regard to Government operations at this place -which is not contratand, as the facts have mas ? appeared in England. The works are under the immediate control of Mai

Washington Artillery of this city. The magnificent works at this place will long be monument to the skill and enterprise of the Ordners Department, and to the unwearied energy of Colum

To those who know the magnitude of the operations the immense amount of material used and co-structed and the d sadvantages under which Colonel Rais and Maj. Girardey bave labored, it is no matter of surpres We had but one line of battle. The enemy charged twice that the army officers generally seen around exposite works does not exist here. The following is mound randum of war material supplied to our armies from the Government Works at Augusts, under the command

> One million four bundred thousand small arm car Six thousand rounds fixed ammunition (shot and shell attached to cartridges for field butteries) Two thousand five hundred Col. Rains' percussion hand grenades.

One thousand five hundred rifle shells for field arth Fifty-four tons eight and ten inch shot and shell lift

columbiada. One hundred tens of gunpowder. equipments, ammunition, traveling forges, & : One battery of three inch rifle and banded iron gans

and twelve pound bronze howi z rs. One battery of four twelve pound howitzers. The above two batteries being complete at all points, with c rriages, limbers, caissons, harness, amatumition equip-

ments, &c. All of the above guns, except the rifle battery (of Gen. Morgan.) were sent to Gen. Johnsten's min which has, altogether, sixteen complete batteres of brass guns, which were mainly manufactured in evil part at the Government Foundry and Machine World

. The most of these batteries are compused of the new twelve pound Napoleon guos, introduced in the savi c duced and referred Mr. Foote's resolution of enquiry into of the war by the present Emperor of the French; same period, over five Lundred tons of the first quality

of gunpowder have been made at the Powder Wellis and distributed throughout the Confederacy. In addition to the foregoing, there has been an immense number of small arm cartridges, cartridge bugs, fixed smmunition, canteens, haversacks, horse shees, time fuzes and percussion caps made at the Acsenal, as well as large amounts of signal rockets, port fires, sets manufactured within the past twelve months.

GEN. MATT. W. RANSOM .- For the information of the numerous friends of this able and gallant officer l take pleasure in saying that his wound, though a paid tion of his arm. He was not wounded in the wrist as at first reported, but a minnie ball passed through his self wound that Gen. Ransom has received during the war, and how he excaped with his life in the late fight is a wore on that occasion.